No. 462.

Weekly National Intelligencer.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No execute being kent for this paper, it will not be for-No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

COMMUNICATION.

THE MORMONS AND THE STATE OF DESERET

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. I am happy to perceive, by an article in your paper of March 2, signed "Franklin," that some tention is likely to be bestowed upon the State of DESERET, and its claims for admission into the

The remarks of your correspondent are, in the main, just and to the point; yet there are some matters of which he is probably ignorant, and others te which he has but slightly adverted, which should be more fully before the public. I perceive, too, that he has fallen into the very general error that the Mormons were driven out of the States of Missouri and Illinois by persecution for their religious opinions. I do not now intend to argue that point with him, or with the many writers, both in and out of the Mormon connexion, who are continually asserting it, for the simple reason that it would be a fruitless discussion. As to the occurrences which took place in Missouri, and the motives of her citizens in expelling them thence, I have nothing to say. But, having been a citizen of Illinois both before and during the Mormon sojourn among us, I feel an interest in her good name; and, although freely admitting that much wrong was done on both sides during the unhappy controversy which so long afflicted this portion of our fair State, yet I will assert, and that boldly, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Mormons were not victims of persocution in Illinois; they never were driven from our midst; their leader and pretended Prophet was not killed in consequence of their religious opinions: This I know, and boldly assert. He who states to the contrary is but poorly informed of the causes which produced the difficulties between our citizens and these deluded people, and

led eventually to their final expulsion.

Not designing to enter into an argument to prove the truth of this assertion, I may be permitted to mention, en passant, a few facts in support of it. And first, at the time the Mormons were expelled from Missouri and came to Illinois, they were received in the belief that they had been persecuted by the Missourians, and were treated with marked kindness and attention by our citizens. Thousands of dollars, in money and in goods, were voluntarily contributed, and distributed among the needy and suffering. Their Prophet, as well as his humble followers, was treated kindly by our people whereever he went; although then, as well as since, he was believed to be an arrant impostor, and his dupes the victims of his knavery. This does not look much like persecution for opinion's sake. Again, notwithstanding the Mormons held meeting after meeting, in all parts of the country, as well as in Nauvoo, the centre of their power, for the purpose of procuring proselytes to their "peculiar doctrines," yet I defy the whole host of our calumniators to point to a single instance in which these meetings were molested, or attempted to be broken up by violence. This fact does not accord with the spirit of persecution. And again. It is a fact that every attempt which these people have made to 'settle, and to build up their "peculiar institution," in their organized capacity, in other States—in New York, in Ohio, at two points in Missian and the most and are now in St. Louis. No member of the colony had any thing to do with the separation of Root and his wife, and of course they are not answerable in any shape for it.

Root pretends to an intimate knowledge of bad designs on the part of the colony, and circulates slanders of all kinds against them. But it is known that they are an innocent souri, and finally in Illinois-has been met by armed resistance on the part of the inhabitants. If the citizens of Illinois are chargeable with persecution, at a time when these people were domineering and powerful, how much more fully might not the charge lie against those of other States, who drove them off when they were comparatively weak and defenceless! The truth is, constant aggression on the rights of their peighbors by these people has been the prol fic cause of their expulsion from Illinois, and doubtless from every other place two other brick houses, five frame buildings, and other small where they have sought a resting place.

But it was only my intention, in commencing this article, to present a few of the reasons why the Mormon State of Descret should not be admitted into the Union. In the first place, it does not contain the sequisite number of inhabitants to entitle it to that distinction. The highest number they claim is about twenty thousand; and all who are in the least familiar with the exuberance of Mormon fancy will feel justified in the belief that ten thousand is nearer the real number While located in Nauvoo the population of the city was a ways estimated in their publications at about double its real number. But, allowing fifteen thousand to be the actual population of the Great Salt Lake Valley, and composed as it no doubt is of two-thirds of unnaturalized foreigners, we have but a sorry show for a new State of the great American

The name of Descret is liable to more weighty objection than are hinted at by your correspondent "Franklin." The name, as he alleges, there is no reasonable ground for believing has any scientific origin; but, like most of those in vogue among this foclish people, has its origin in that jargon of nonsense called the Mormon Bible. And should this jumble of incongruities so far receive the sanction of an American Congress as the adoption of this name would warrant, we should soon have the whole State of Deseret flooded with such beautiful cognamens for her rivers, mountains, and val-Jeys, her towns, counties, and cities, (should she be so unfortunate as to have them,) as beautify the pages of the Book of Mormon; among which I find Gidgirdoni, Zemnarihi, Abish, Corientumr, Shiblom, Sam Com, Anti-Nephi-Lehi to the exclusion of those beautiful names which the aborigina inhabitants of the American continent have left behind them These, and a thousand others equally as abourd and ridicu lous, are to be found in the Book of Mormon, emanations from the addled brain of one of the most arrant impostors that ever afflicted mankind. I know it is said that "a rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and that names are nothing. True. But the tomfoolery of any man, or set of men, should not be so far sanctioned by authority as to bring it permanently before the public mind.

These people claim to be a religious sect, guided and directed by an Apostolic Board, Bishops, Priests, &c.; and, although they do not ask as a sect to be placed in this high political position, yet it will be observed that all the officers of their proposed State Government are also high in office in the Church. And I cannot but believe that the conferring of high political powers upon this sect would be a dangerous precedent to establish under our system of Government. It would certainly be a new principle in legislation. It will be recollected that, after the charter of the city of Nauvoo was obtained from the Illinois Legislature, these people boldly advanced the doctrine that they were independent of the rest of the State—"a State within a State," as they expressed it; and their city legislation was in accordance with this preposterous claim. Grant them a State Government, as one of the members of this Union, and what arrogant pretensions will they not set? What assumptions of power will they not What madness and folly will they not perpetrate Children should be taught to creep before they are permitted to attempt walking, or even standing; and a set of people who are incapable of regulating the municipal affairs of a city. without coming in flagrant opposition to the laws and consti-tution of the State, should certainly try their hand at a Territorial Government before asking to enter the Confederacy

The history of the world shows that no religious body can safely be trusted with political power. And does any one for moment believe that other sects will be allowed equal privileges-political, religious, and social-with the Latter Day Saints in the to-be State of Deseret ! If sects the most pure and christian are not to be thus trusted, how shall we trust a sect which has been charged with the perpetration of the high-est crimes known to our laws; a sect which has demoralized, by its evil and polluting touch, to an alarming extent, every ommunity which has been brought within the influence of its

And allow me, Messrs. Editors, to guard the American public, through your widely-circulated journal, against giving they are deceptive, and are manufactured for the occasion. I that will enable them and their men to live in that country. polygamy, (the spiritual-wife system,) theft, robbery, mur- to so just and so reasonable a measure. ler, and crimes of every grade, are rife in the land of the 'Honey Bee," as they were in the "Pleasant City" (Nauvoo, another name of Mormon manufacture) in times gone by. But, if they are not, it is to be ascribed more to the fact that they are not surrounded by as many neighbors who are objects of aggression, than to any favorable change in the morals of either the rulers or the people.

Your correspondent states that these people are composed of two classes, the simple believers and the speculators. This is true. Yet I have been in the habit of designating them in plainer English, simply as the knaves and the fools. The ormer hold all the offices of honer and profit; the latter are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for them, who do their bidding, politically and religiously, without "a why or a wherefore.

Such I know this community to have once been, and still believe to be; and such they can be proven by testimony which ought to be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced mind; and as such I consider it would be unwise to confer upon them the extraordinary powers they are asking at the

ILLINOIS, MARCH 25, 1850.

MOB VIOLENCE IN ILLINOIS.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN OF APRIL 9.

We learn from Henry county, Illinois, that a series of outrages have recently been committed upon the Swedish colony located in that county, and that they are threatened with extermination from the county. The men engaged in these outrages number about seventy, from the town of Cambridge outrages number about seventy, from the town of Cambridge and Rock River, in the same county, and they are headed by a fellow named John Root. This man, it seems, married Charlotte Louisa Johnson, but, as they did not live happily together, she left him and fled to her relations for protection against his violence. About the 26th of March, Root visited the colour, with a more with the circumstance. the colony, with a mob, with the intention of regaining possession of his wife, but she had left and gone to a place o safety. Root, irritated by this desertion, determined to avenge himself upon the innocent members of the colony—collected a mob, paraded the streets armed, and threatened to burn the ses and kill the inhabitants. They searched the colony and then left.

some of the houses, tore off some of the boards of the church, discharged their guns, and ordered the inhabitants to leave drove all the men of the colony into the church, and the women and children into the hospital. Next day, the mob again assembled and burnt the hay stacks of the colony, and set fire to the buildings at Little Hill, two miles from Cambridge. The principal men and women of the colony fled from the fury of the mob, and are now in St. Louis. No

and unoffending people. They are Christians, worshipping God according to the Bible, which is their sole guide. They eat at a common table, and work for the common benefit, each family lives by itself. Marriage is recognised by them. In nothing do they differ from other Christians, except that they eat at a common table, and work for the common fit. They suffered soverely from the cholcra last year, and seventy widows with their children are left dependant upon the colony for support. The colony own sabout 4,000 acre of land, a church, a large four-story brick dwelling-house houses for store-rooms—a wind-mill, a flax machine, two say mills, a grist mill, a steam flouring mill, and a large part of the land is improved. The property, exclusive of personal effects, is valued at \$50,000. The colony now contains about 100 men, 250 women and girls, and 200 children. In one respect they resemble the Quakers—they hold to the doctrine of non-resistance; and have offered no violence to the mob. The colony deserves, and should receive the instant protec-tion of the laws, and the offenders should not be suffered to go

According to the latest advices, the mob had fixed the 6th instant for the destruction of the village in which the colonists were located, but it is hoped that this threat was not put into execution. It is certain that all appeals to the author ties of the county for protection are in vain, and they have besought the interposition of the Governor of the State request which ought not to be denied them.

THE MANORIAL SUITS IN NEW YORK .- A suit, intende to test the validity of the manorial titles, is now in progress at Hudson, (N. Y.) the particular manor in question being that of Harman Livingston, situated in the southern part of Columbia county. This is one of the suits commenced by the Attorney General of the State, in pursuance of a joint esolution adopted by both branches of the State Legislature possible, the controversy which has been going on for some years in the Anti-Rent districts, and to settle the question of title forever. The Attorney General, Mr. Chatfield, appears in this suit on behalf of the State, and is assisted by John Van Buren and Theodore Miller; the defendant, Livingston, has Killian Miller, assisted by Jesiah Sutherland and Robert

\$3 50 per dozen; britannia spoons (small) \$1 50 per dozen; total stance shoes \$5 per pair; domestics 12 to 20 cents per yard; corpenters' labor \$10 per dozen; britannia spoons (small) \$1 50 per dozen; total stance shoes \$5 per pair; domestics 12 to 20 cents per yard; corpenters' labor \$10 per dozen; britannia spoons (small) \$1 50 per dozen; total stance shoes \$5 per pair; domestics 12 to 20 cents per yard; corpenters' labor \$10 per dozen; frock coat complete (uniform) \$30; frock coat complete (uniform) \$55; making pantaloons \$10; making vest \$8; making shirts \$3; washing \$10 per dozen. McClellan. After the empannelling of the jury on Saturday, Mr. Van Buren opened the cause in an elaborate review of the whole subject of manorial rights and tenures.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE NEAGARA. - A company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Niagara river at Lewiston, and the work has been commenced under the direction of Edward W. Sersell, civil engineer. The bridge is to be located upon a level with the ridge road, seventy feet above the water, is to be 1,040 feet span between the stone towers, supported by ten cables, capable of sustaining 2,250 tons, with double carriage way gun the horse took fright, and dragged young Ferman after the first of him until he kicked him loose. He was killed instantly, and and foot-path, and will be sendy for crossing by the first of September next.

Miss LUCINDA SCOTT, of Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, whilst passing, on Saturday week, along a street in that place, on horseback, became alarmed at the speed of the horse, which was greater than she was accustomed to, and, in an attempt to jump off, was thrown with violence to the posterity will be present to hear you."

Congress, (before the era of the one-hour rule) some one observed to him that the members were nearly all absent. "I am not speaking for them," he said, "but for posterity." And," replied the other, "if you continue much longer, posterity will be present to hear you." ground, breaking and severely mangling her ankle. The shock which the accident gave her nervous system was so great as to prostrate it, and all efforts to produce a reaction proved fruites. After lingering in considerable pain until Thursday morning, at one o'clock, she expired. She was a most estimable and esteemed lady, and her death is deeply amented .- Alexandria Gazette.

Twelve deaths by chelera recently occurred on board the Commodore Perry, on her way from New Orleans to Evans ville, (Indiana.) The victims were all cabin passengers.

CHOLERA AT DONALDSVILLE, LA. -A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate says that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred among the negroes of Bruce's plantation, at Donaldsville, La., in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fats! within six hours after the attack. There had been occasional cases and deaths also on two other plantations.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN OREGON.

We do not know any thing that we can do to further the entirely reasonable object of the followng Letter and Memorial of the Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon, (equally applicable also to the California station,) and so likely to call public attention to it, as to publish the whole, just as it has come to our hands.

> HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Assistant Adjutant General's Office, New York, April 13, 1850.

Sins: The Officers in Oregon have sent several copies of oo much credence to those "handsome testimonials to the the enclosed petition to this office, with the request that such moral character of the Mormons in their present location," to disposition might be made of them as would tend to further which your able correspondent alludes. Rest assured that their object; which is, simply, to have a compensation given know not by whom they are made, nor do I care. That com- I know of no other way of complying with this request than nunity is now located at such a distance that it were hard to of sending their statement to the several papers of influence, prove them untrue. It were hard to show, probably, that in the hope that some one may say a word to call attention

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, IRVIN McDOWELL, Editors of the National Intelligencer.

the United States in Congress assembled :

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representation

The memorial of the undersigned, Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon Territory, respectfully show-eth: That your memorialists have been sent to this Territory on public service, in the line of their duty; that, in addition to public service, in the line of their duty; that, in addition to the privations and hardships which they knew must exist at extreme frontier stations, in a country but recently opened for settlement, they find themselves in circumstances of the most embarrassing character, without other hope of relief than such as an appeal to your honorable body may afford them.

They would respectfully state that a condition of thirgs prevails here precisely similar to that known to exist in California, and arising from the same cause—the discovery of the gold mines, and the consequent deterioration of the value of money in their vicinity, the Columbia river being but from four to six days' sail from San Francisco. California.

four to six days' sail from San Francisco, California.

The pay and allowances of the army were established for a meridian where a very different state of things, as to wants and prices, prevailed. Here, where the common necessaries of life are from four hundred to two thousand per cent. higher than in the United States, and the ordinary comforts of life are within the reach only of the wealthy, or those whose trade or profession has kept them up with the advance of labor and or profession has kept them up with the advance of labor and prices; where luxuries are beyond the reach of all but the most fortunate of these, they find their pay utterly inadequate to their support. Rigid economy can scarcely eke out a living on a stipend fixed under circumstances so different.

Without relief they must suffer great privations, such as would not comport with the character of a great nation to require of her servents in time of peace or contract debter.

require of her servants in time of peace, or contract debts beyond their resources, and thus bring disgrace upon the

They cannot enumerate here all the facts which would render apparent the necessity of the relief asked for, but would respectfully refer to the annexed price current, and to the statements of several of the principal citizens of the Territory, by which it will be seen that the pay of the commanding officer ordinary branches of industry are open; and that of a captain subaltern is not as much as common day labor would ield, their expenses being much greater than if engaged in hose pursuits.
While your memorialists ask that such an increase may be

fortable living, they would also state that although the soldier, having his allowances (food and clothing) furnished him in n his position as much as his officer, still the inducements to desert are so great that economy would suggest a liberal increase of his pay, and thus by rewarding those who remain aithful to their colors, prevent the less to Government of the ervices of many on whose account expenses have been incurred. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c. [Signed by the Officers of the United States Army stationed in Oregon Territory.]

ement of his Excellency Governor Joseph Lane I know well that the officers of the army on duty in Oregon cannot live upon their pay, as fixed by law; their salaries must be increased, or they must bring to their support other means than their pay. The good of the service, as well as justice to the officers serving in Oregon, will, I hope, be a sufficient appeal to Congress for a prompt increase of pay. I was also well satisfied that the many of the abiliar near the salary and the salary control of the salary control o am also well satisfied that the pay of the soldier serving in Oregon ought to be increased, and unless it is done it will be extremely difficult to keep a force in Oregon.

JOSEPH LANE.

OREGON CITY, December 12, 1849.

Statement of Dr. Jno. McLaughlin, Ex-Governor of the

Hudson's Bay Company.

I feel confident that I am fully acquainted with the price of labor and of every article of provisions and goods sold in the country, and I am certain that it is impossible for civil or military officers to support themselves on their pay; and the high price of labor here and in California is such an induce ment to soldiers to desert, that unless measures are taken to make it their interest to stick to their colors, it will be extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to maintain a military force in the country, and most certainly a military force i quired. JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

[Appended to the original memorial are other and similar

atements, made by citizens of the Territory.]

OREGON CITY, (O. T.) December 5th, 1849. Flour \$20 per barrel; oats \$2 to \$3 per bushel; potatoes \$2 50 to \$3 per bushel; beets \$5 per bushel; onions \$5 per bushel; eggs 75 cents to \$1 per dozen; milk 75 cents per quart ; poultry \$1 to \$1 50 per pair ; cheese 75 cents pe quart; poultry \$1 to \$1 50 per pair; cheese 75 cents per pound; sugar (brown) 23 cents per pound; sugar (white) 40 cents per pound; beef 12½ cents per pound; pork 23 cents per pound; mutton 16 cents per pound; butter \$1 to \$1 25 per pound; windsor chairs \$36 per dozen; common dinner plates \$2 per dozen; common tea cups \$3 to \$5 per dozen; common tumblers (filmt) \$4 50 per dozen; common tea cups \$3 to \$5 per dozen; common tea cups \$3 to \$5 per dozen; common tea cups \$3 to \$5 per dozen; common tea cups \$4 50 per dozen; common tea cups \$4 50 per dozen; common tea cups \$5 per dozen; common tea cups \$6 p in 1848. The object of that proceeding was to determine, if possible, the controversy which has been going on for some \$8 50 per dozen; britannia spoons (small) \$1 50 per dozen. CAMPBELL & SMITH, Oregon City.

The above is a moderate statement of the prices current many of the articles are at this time held at higher prices. S. M. HOLDERNESS. H. LEE & CO. A. LEE LEWIS, H. B. Co.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE .-- A shocking affair occurred the vicinity of this place last Monday. Thomas D. Forman, a youth of fourteen or fifteen years of age, was out hunting. and having found some birds, he alighted from his horse shoot them. Before firing, however, he fastened the rein to his wrist, in order to hold his horse. At the report of the his body much mangled and braised. We sympathize with is afflicted relatives .- Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette

While a certain Representative was delivering a speech

YEORGETOWN PLOUGH FACTORY-This Jong-established Manufactory has now on hand a large assortment of Agricultural Implements, comprising a variety of kinds and sizes of-

Ploughs, having wrought and east shapes, right and lea-handed Also, Straw-cutters, of different kinds ers, single and doub Harrows, expanding and stationary Cultivators, expanding and stationary, with wrought and cast teeth

Double and single Shovel Ploughs
Road Scoops, Kettles for boiling food for cattle, &c.
All of which are constructed of the best materials, and

arranted to perform Castings and other Irons suited to the above articles always n hand. Re vairing done at short notice.

No exertion shall be omitted to render the Manufactory rorthy of your patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

Terms of sale cash.

JOS. LIBBEY, mar 19-w6t

THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY" SCHEME.

PROM THE JEFFERSON (MO.) INQUIRER. Secssion the plot, and long meditated—States'
Evidence—1849 the year—British Alliance—
Judge Tucker the witness—Full proof.

In the National Intelligencer of the 11th instant is one of its crashing broadsides, [on "the Evil of the Day,"] and among the proofs produced in that number is the resurrection of a book which excited but little attention at the time it was written, and nk into oblivion for some years, but now rises up in the killing form of "States' evidence."
Its title is that of "Partisan Leader:" its author was Judge Beverly Tucker: its printer was Duff Green: its time of publication was 1836, but dated 1856, and it purported to be a history of what had taken place in 1849. Never was such a place his-history written beforehand! It is the exact hislace in 1849. Never was such a piece of tory of what was in progress in 1849, with the ad-dison of the British alliance, which is a part of the plet which had been before discovered. The fol-

plet which had been before discovered. The following is an extract from this book, which we take from the Intelligencer:

"Under these circumstances, the Southern States had been, at length, forced to see that the day for decisive action had arrived. They therefore determined no longer to abide the obligations of a Constitution, the forms of which stone remained, and having, by a movement nearly simultaneous, secured from the Union, they had immediately formed a Southern Confederacy. The suddenness of these measures was ess remarkable than the prudence with which they had been conducted. The two together left little doubt 'measures was ess remarkable than the prudence with which 'they had been conducted. The two together left little doubt that there had been a preconcert among the leading men of the several States, arranging provisionally what should be 'done, whenever creumstances should throw power into the hands of those chom, at the bidding of the usurper, the people had once driven from their councils. It is now known that there was such concert. Nor was it confined to the seconding States alone. In Vibelinia, also, there were men who attred into the same views. But, while the President beliefed that no decisive step would be taken by the more Southen States without her co-operation, he had devoted all hispowers, direct and indirect, to control and influence her elections. Of tumultuary insurrection he had 'no fear. The organized operation of the State Govern-'ments was wha he dreaded," &c.

This is a sample. The book consists of two volumes, and is disunion throughout. No man was more fittel to write this history of disunion in advance than udge Beverly Tucker. He was a Nullifier himself, and by his sentiments, connexions. local residence in different States, and ardent temperament, was perfectly calculated to know all the secrets of the Disunionists. He was a Nullifica- rial improvements as the condition and interests of the country tion Judge in Missouri; and the friend and associate of all the other nullifying Judges, and the family connexion of Judge Napton. He was connected with the nullifiers in South Carolina both by blood and marriage; he came from Virginia verses the whole length of the Republic, from the equator to and went back to Virginia, and to the hot-bed of the Caribbean sea, is the great natural commercial channel of the country. It is to New Grenada what the Mississippi nullification at old Williamsburgh. All these cirnullification at old Williamsburgh. All these cir-cumstances make Judge Tucker the best witness By it nearly all the exportable products of the country, exin the world in this case, and, without intending cepting the Isthmus of Panama, and the narrow strip it, he has become " States' evidence" at the very plies of foreign fabric and produce received in return. Of the amount of trade on this river I cannot speak definitely, moment that he was wanted. The "Partisan Leader" is now a book to be

ought for, and studied. No doubt but some of the old Nullifiers in Missouri have copies of it. We will give them double price for a copy, as it is statement of cargoes transported up the river by the steamwanted now. Only one thing differs in 1849 from boat company for three years.

For the fiscal year 1846 and '47, \$13,670 what it was written down to be; and that is, in the ause for secession. The cause in the history of ludge Tucker was that of the first nullification: it was protective tariff! At the time Judge Tucker wrote, the slavery pretext had not been invented! Davy Wilmot had not been heard of! The admission of California had not been heard of! It was all tariff-proclamation-force bill-bloody bill, then! And for these it was, and with the aid of British alliance, that the secession was to take place in 1849-proof that all the causes now alleged are only pretexts, invented since to cover a plot of twenty years incubation. Well! the year 1849 came. The dissolution

of the Union was openly commenced. Fortunately, however, the conspirators commenced their operations upon Senator Benton; and he gave them a fight which has roused the country.

JAMES N. HARDING, Attorney atLaw Sacramento City, Upper California.

References: Hon. A. G. Brown, M. C., Mississippi.
Geo. Connelly, Com. Merchant, N. Orleans.
J. B. Thrasher,
H. T. Ellet,
Port Gibson, Mississippi.

TO SHEEP BREEDERS, -For sale a fine Hampshire down Ram, now 12 months old, imported from the best took in England in November last. The Ram is worth the stock in England in November ask.

Attention of persons wishing to improve their stock.

Communications addressed to F. Syree, Locust Lane, Fayette ounty, Virginia, will be punctually attended to. ap 5-2t

INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO DELIGHT IN Rural and Pastoral occupations, with Field Sports, Angling, &c — I am possessed of that which is most valued by persons fond of the above ennobling secupations—who love field sports, and the "craft" of dear old Izaak Walton. I allude to a noble farm of (2,000, and may be extended to 3,600, 4,000, to 8,000 acres, owned by me, all in a ring fence,) and all desirable appliances, with richest soils, (12 to 30 inches depth) and about one-sixth of number of acres covered with perfect natural parks and groves of ancient forest trees, the remainder of land all cleared, and without obstruction to the plough. The place has been under liberal, continued improvement since 1843; also, gathering choice stock, among which are about 3,500 sheep, with brood mares, cattle, swine, &c. Limpid streams run through, and a wide, wild, rapid river forms one boundary; a combination not surpassed in the wide world for beauty of scenery, natural resources, utility, and all things most desired by intelligent agriculturists, lovers of the above sports, and bright, joyous, healthy climate, where earth's surface is elevated, varied, and without monotony, all prosperous, progressive, and remunerating, labout 20 percent per annum on amount invested.] Roads are excellent, and two railroads are in progress just by the place, which is NTERESTING TO THOSE WHO DELIGHT IN

prosperous, progressive, and remunerating. [about 20 per cent per annum on amount invested.] Roads are excellent, and two railroads are in progress just by the place, which is in latitude 41° N. The farm is equal to keeping much more stock than is on it, so that besides other, I purpose having about \$i,000 sheep by 1852-3.

There is water-power equal to 10,000 to 13,000 horse-power, and easily commanded for a small outlay. Flouring Mills, Cotton and Woollen manufactares, much needed, and I believe if carried on with good judgment they would yield 12 per cent. dividend per annum; soundance of wool at hand, and cotton may be placed at New York prices, charges included. Tanneries also needed; one on a large scale would remunerate well, for there is no competition around, and the population of Illinois is now about 750,000, which doubles in five years. The farm, &c., is situated in the Northwestern population of Hanois is now about 750,000, which doubles in five years. The farm, &c., is situated in the Northwestern section of that State, in the valley of Rock River, approaching Wisconsin. Grouse, quail, snipe, deer, rabbits, wild ducks, geose, and turkeys are very abundant, as are fish of the best

I am seeking for an intelligent person, or persons with means, to swn of the above any portion less than half, and join me in carrying it on and enjoying the fields sports, &c., thus increasing income and pleasure as we extend cultivation and increase the atock, &c. \$5,000 to \$18,000 would buy a good share of the farm, stock, teams, implements, machines, &c., and of course fencing, building, &c., and persons, such as are alluded to, may be assured that I shall gladly yield them, or him, a share at prices far below the current value, so much do I desire companionship and personal sid in carrying on so extensive a place. Aliens, by a provision of the laws of the State, may legally own reat estate, and have all other rights as to property, as though citizens. Wheat, and other small grain, with maize, in fact about all that thrives in the Temperate Zone, grow well and yield abundantly, and crops are very sure. On the place is a large orchard of apples, pears, peaches, plum trees, and various shrutbery. I am seeking for an intelligent person, or persons with

the place is a large dreinard apples, pears, peaces, places, and various shrubbery.

Having passed much of my life among the English, I may venture to assert that they may find much, very much, on and around the above place, that will please, satisfy, and gratify their tastes, and accord with their habits, wants, &c.; all the comforts of life are at hand, and there arrive in one village near by five mails daily—four in post coaches, with four horses each. Wires pass through connecting with New York, &c., and in the village is an office connected. Much more might be said in commendation, but I reserve it until called on, or be said in commendation, but I reserve it until called on, of written to by inquirers, who will please address, postage pair. C. B. ANDERSON,

We have received an interesting letter from a entleman at Bogota, the capital of the Republic of New Grenada, from which we make the following

Восота, РЕВИЧАНТ, 28, 1850. The Government of New Grenada, with a just appreciaon of the resources and wants of the country, is envious to prove its means of internal communication. The extrememountainous character of New Grenada, and the sparsely mountainous character of New Grenada, and the sparseness of its population, forbid all thoughts of railways. The construction of good common roads is difficult, and their maintenance in good repair requires much watchfulness and labor, in consequence of their liability to injury during the protracted and heavy rains in certain seasons of the year. The old Spanish Government, if it did not directly repress all commercial enterprise, did little to encourage it, by affording the facilities of intercommunication that all enlightened Governments now consider essential to the industrial development and welfare of their people. The few roads made by the Spaniards were constructed with a view to military rather than comniards were constructed with a view to military rather than commercial operations. They were, however, it is but just to say, made in an excellent manner; and some of them, even now, like the remains of the old roads made for like purposes by the Romans in the provinces of their vast empire, attest the energetic character and executive power of the conquerors and their inamediate descendants. But for nearly rhree centuries, or ever since the conquest, the internal commerce of the country, excepting the portions immediately adjoining the Magdalena, and a few other navigable rivers, has been carried on by means of mules, over roads, so called, that a e in reality nothing but paths or trails, at all times difficult and painful to traverse, and often dangerous. with a view to military rather than com-

cult and painful to traverse, and often dangerous.

The long war of independence greatly disturbed the industrial pursuits of the people, exhausted their available resources, and burdened them with debt. At the close of that war, they undertook to maintain a form of Government, that for its successful support demands the highest degree of virtue and enlightenment, without the requisite training to fit them for an enterprise of such magnitude and responsibility. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that, for many years succannot be surprising, therefore, that, for many jour schedules the various South American States, including New Grenada, suffered so much from civil dissensions, and the lack of pecuniary means, that they were unable to do what was needful for the development of their resources, and the necessary accompanying im-provement of their internal communications. The order through which they have passed has been severe almost be-yond parallel; but it is creditable to them, and affords a gratifying presage of the future, that amid all their troubles they have clung with fervor to the principles of liberty, however misled at times in the pursuit, and that genuine freedom, and the means that will render it secure and permanent, a just moderate, yet efficient Government, the general diffusion of education, tolerance of religious opinion, inducements to im-migration, by establishing equality of rights and privileges between native and adopted citizens, and making st demand, are now far better appreciated than formerly. In undertaking any works of the kind alfuded to, the im provement of the navigation of the Magdalena river is obvi-ously the first to which the attention of the Government of New Grenada should be directed. This river, which tra-

For the fiscal year, '47 and '48, \$11,987 For the fiscal year '48 and '49, \$16,666

the Cordilleras and the Pacific, are sent to market, and sup-

for the reason that full and precise returns of the trade, if any exist, which is doubtful, are not accessible. A tolerably

correct inference, however, can be drawn from the following

A cargo is 250 pounds, and the price of transportation is \$7 a cargo. The commerce is not large, but the means of transportation on the river are altogether inadequate to its requirements. Until within a few years, the only beats in use were, bongos and champans. The bongos are heavy, clumsily built beats, somewhat resembling the Durham boats used for the rivers of the United States before the ment of steam. The champans are flat bottomed covered amidships, for about two-thirds of their length, with a round-topped roofing, called a toldo, on which the boyas as, a round-topped rooting, called a totalo, on which the crew are styled, travel while painfully propelling the boat by poles. The time of making a trip from Santa Martha and Carthagena, the principal importing towns, to Honda, the head of navigation, less than five hun dred miles, is usually two months; but frequently the voyage is protracted to three months. The expense, of course, is very great, to say nothing of the ject to such slow transit. A few years ago a company, com-posed of some of the wealthiest and most enterpris-ing business men of the country, anxious to effect an improvement of this state of things, ordered two steamboats built in New York, for the navigation of the river. Unfortunstely for the success of the enterprise, the gentlemen en-gaged in it had no practical knowledge of the business, and boats were not of the kind best suited to the navigation of the river. Accidents happened to them. No provision ras made to repair damages to the machinery, and the result has been that, for most of the time since the boats com

senced running, one or the other has been disabled and laid p. What their speed may have been originally, I am un-ble to say; but when I came up on the Nueva Grenada, last December, the utmost speed we made was four miles an nour. The Government and the business public generally re slike anxions to see new boats on the river, that will b vell managed, and will perform their trips with punctuality and dispatch. The kind of boats required are iron hulls, not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet long, of light draught, and propelled by two strong engines. The river is rapid, and, when low, abounds in sand bars; but when low-, as I am assured by those best acquainted with its navigaest, as I am assured by those best acquainted with its naviga-tion, three feet water can always be found in the channel. The boats may be fitted up in the plainest manner. Nothing, in fact, need be expended for painting, upholstery, furniture, or decorations of any kind, which add so much to the cost of boats in the United States. A capital of one bundred thou-sand dollars I should think amply sufficient to put three boats on the river capable of making the trip from Barranguilla to Honda, about four hundred and fifty miles, in six days, including the necessary stoppages That the enterprise would prove very profitable I feel perfectly assured; and if any parties in the United States will undertake to place boats in the river, one of which shall leave Barranguilla every Monday morning, and deliver the mail at Honda every Saturday evening of the same week, I am authorized to say the Government of New Grenada, will pay a fair compensation for the transportation of the mail, and will also guaranty a net rofit of ten per cent. on the capital invested. Wood is bundant all along the shore, and coal, of an excellent quality, it is said can be procured at small labor and expense. Indeed freighting coal down to Carthegens, for the use of the Ame rican and English steamers, a business as yet utterly ne glected, might be made very lucrative. Without going into nore minute details, I am persuaded, from the information have carefully gathered, that, if properly entered upon and managed by experienced men, steam navigation of the Mag-dalens, within the limits proposed, would pay twenty five per cent. on the capital necessary for its prosecution.

ROCK HILL ACADEMY, Ellicott's Mills, Howard District, Maryland.

HE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 6th of May next. For circulars address, post paid ev. J. P. CARTER, Principal.

The undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the cause of adoration, cannot refrain from bearing a public testimony in avor of the Rock Hill Academy, conducted by the Rev. Mr.

Although this school has been in operation but eight mouths numbers about thirty pupils, the examination of whom eld on the 29th ultimo, gave entire satisfaction to all present The system of teaching, the progress made by the pupils The system of teaching, the progress made by the pupils, and the promptness and accuracy with which they responded to promise our questions in the Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., inspire us with great confidence in the ability and fidelity of Mr. Carter as an instructor of youth. We feel that we are discharging a public duty in commending his Academy to the patronage of the community and this we cordially do unsolicited by him, and without his knowledge.

THOMAS LANSDALE,

JOHN R. BROWN. HOWARD SWAIN, SAMUEL R. POWELL, Ellicott's Mills, April 1, 1850 .- [ap 11-1aw3wep

PERUVIAN GUANO, this day received for sale by PITZHUGH COYLE, 7th street, 4 doors north of Penn. avenue.

IRON STEAMERS WANTED ON THE MAGDA- | SOUTH CAROLINA VIEWS OF THE NASHVILLE

PROM THE RICHMOND "TIMES" OF APPEL 12. We propose to show, by evidence which deserves the most serious attention, that the object of the Nashville Convention, as understood by its advocates in Virginia, is very far from being its object as understood by its advocates elsewhere, and that dangerous and wholly inadmissible projects will certainly be urged upon the considera-

tion of the delegates who may constitute the body. The Charleston papers contain a long report of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of St. Luke's parish, in Beaufort District, South Carolina, assembled at Gillisonville, on the 1st of this month. Dr. Screven, a venerable gentleman, was called to the chair. Col. R. W. Singellton. n speaking of the resolutions which he was about to propose, remarked, amongst other things of similar import:

milar import:

"If they (the people of the South) intended to preserve their rights and maintain their self-respect, they knew what they must do. The guaranties of the Constitution, which were intended to protect the weak, afford them no protection. If they would protect themselves from further wrongs and indignities, they must take the mode and measure of redress in their own hands. * " He knew the temper and spirit of the South. Though they were generous and torbearing, they would not submit to wrong beyond a certain foint. That point they had now reached. They could now make no compromise, and concession was out of the question. They were united and earnest in their determination to preserve and strengthen their constitutional rights. It was because and strengthen their constitutional rights. It was he believed the Southern people to be in earnest in this mat-ter, that he was in favor of the proposed Southern Conven-

One of the resolutions was as follows:

"Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, intelligence, and firmness of that body, (the Nashville Convention,) and cheerfully submit our rights to its protecting care; and that we hold ourselves ready to aid in the enforce-

spirits of St. Luke's. The resolutions of Col. Sinellton having been unanimously adopted, Mr. James A. Strobhart rose and offered the following, o be added by way of amendment:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the a "Resolved, I hat in the opinion of this meeting the assembling of the Nashville Convention should not be prevented by the refusal of Congress to admit California as a State, or to pass the Wilmot proviso, or any other kindred act of aggression; but that, in that case, it should still assemble to devise measures for the procurement of guaranties against the repetition of encroachments upon the rights of the slave-

The address of Mr. Strobhart, in support of this esolution, presents matter of so much consequence for the contemplation of Union-loving but true Southern men of Virginia, that we give place to the larger portion of them, as reported by the Secre-

"The resolution which he (Mr. S.) had submitted was in consideration of what he feared was becoming a prevalent opinion in certain quarters, viz. that should Congress not pass any acts objectionable to the South, there would be no necessity for the meeting of the Convention. Mr. S. was clearly of opinion that it should assemble under any circumstances, and he thought it perfectly proper that this meeting should express some opinion upon the subject. Did any one believe that, even should Congress pass no aggressive act, we believe that, even should Congress pass no aggressive act, we could be secure without some guaranty against a repetition of the present state of things? Is the constitution as it now stands a protection to our rights? Has not the experience of twenty years shown that that instrument, which bound together so harmoniously thirteen States in their course of fame and prosperity, has become inefficient to hold thirty States, together on terms of equality? Have not local interests, fanaticism, and party scrambling levelled its barriers, and left us at the mercy of a bare majority? This state of things must inevitably grow worse. After a temporary lulling of the fears of the grow worse. After a temporary lulling of the fears of the South, the same causes will be again in operation, and will fin us, perhaps, less united, or in other respects to weak to prevent their baleful effects. " Mr. S. asked what confidence could be placed in the pro-

per exercise of the Executive veto in the maintenance of our What in its effect? the North opposed to the South, and her institutions as not the numerical force of that party rapidly increasing! "If then, said Mr. S., we have nothing to hope from the Was not the nun onstitution, from Executive interference, or from the natural progress of events, does it not behoove us to profit by the experience of the past, and to avail ourselves of the golden opportunity which now offers to repair the constitution, so as to adapt it to our increased necessities. The South are now in a great degree united, and now or never must the Federal Government be brought back within the legitimate scope of its operations. Should the attempt to do this result in the destruction of the Union, let us save our selves at every hazard. Is there any thing like treason in this? I can commit treason only against South Carolina. She is my only sourcign. The Federal Government is only an agent of, not sovereign over, the States. I owe a secondary obedience to those laws which she has been authorized to pass under and in accordance with her delegated powers, but no more. Are we to be slaves because in throwing off the yoke we may rend the Union? Is the Union a God, that we should worship it? Is it a thing sacred that we should venerate it?
While answering the purposes for which it was intended, it was a mere contract between equals, neither legally nor equitably more sacred than any other contract. It provides for its own amendment. Were the Union to be formed now, would we become a party to it such as it is? Can the strong and the weak contract on terms of equality? Is there any thing common between the wolf and the lamb? Restore the constitution. Let the Union cease to be one of oppression; then, indeed, we may love the Union. Now, it is a union of the weak with the strong, of the victim to the car of the idol-A union tainted with the fanaticism of the North-bloated ith the spoils of the South-rotten with general corruption "Mr. S. said it would be out of place to address an argument to the interests of men who were contending for princi-ple; but it would not be out of place to say that, should a solution of the Union ensue, it would be greatly to the benefit of the South. He then summed up, in a forcible manner, the advantages which would result to the South in that event. In conclusion, let us, said he, not only express an opinion that the Convention should assemble, but that it should devise such means as in its wisdom may seem best to restore and preserve the Union in its purity if possible—but to preserve the rights of the South in any event.

The significant sequel to this extraordinary haangue is, that " after a discussion, in which Messrs. Fickling, Tillinghast, Allston, and McCarthy ably participated, Mr. Strobhart's amendment was inanimously adopted."

Now, without arguing the matter, we wish mereto direct the attention of those who may be deiberating the question whether Virginia should send delegates to Nashville, to the wide difference between the object of the proposed Convention as understood by the Virginia Legislature, and that object as understood, without a dissentient, by the citizens of St. Luke's Parish, South Carolina, Mr. ROBERT G. Scott, whom we take to be an authentic interpreter of the intention of our Legislature, inhis remarks at the city meeting on Saturday night, declared that the adoption by Congress of a scheme like Mr. Webster's would satisfy him and remove the necessity for the Nashville Convention. St. Luke's says, with one voice, "No, adopt what compromise you may, and we are not content; we demand that the Constitution shall be repaired and amended, and the Nashville Convention must be held to unite the South upon that demand, no matter what Congress may do or not do."

DELAWARE COLLEGE.

THE next Collegiate year in this Institution will be an on the 24th instant. This will be the proper time to apply for admission to any of the College classes.

While much greater advantages are offered than heretofore, the amount of the College bills has been reduced.

If further information be desired, apply by letters, post paid, to

W. A. NORTON, ap 11—

President of Delaware College.